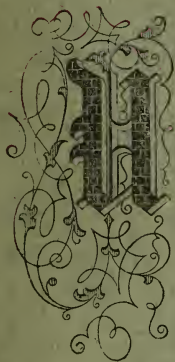


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NIVERSITY.

1876.





# ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR

ENDING MAY 31, 1876.



WESTERVILLE, OHIO:  
*PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY.*  
1876.

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## ABBREVIATIONS.



C.....	CLASSICAL COURSE.	
S.....	SCIENTIFIC	"
L.....	LADIES'	"



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DANIEL LINTNER FLICKINGER.....McGonigle's Station



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EDWIN LONGSTREET SHUEY.....C.....	Dayton
CORA ALICE McFADDEN.....S.....	Westerville
MARY ALICE SLAUGHTER.....S.....	Westerville
JOSIE BEARDSHEAR.....L.....	Westerville
LIDA JANE HAYWOOD.....L .....	Westerville
MAGGIE McDANNEL.....L .....	Westerville
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DANIEL REAMER.....C.....	Greenburg, Pa
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PATRICK HENRY READ.....S.....	New Philadelphia
EUGENE WAGNER.....S.....	Westerville
LIBBIE M. ARFORD.. ..L.....	Butler, Ind
PAULINE McCAHON.....L.....	Westerville

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GIDEON PILLOW MACKLIN.....C.....	Delphos
LUCIUS OTHRIEL MILLER.....C.....	Marion

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
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ISAAC H. SPRENG.....C.....	Lake Fork
ETHELBERT ALPHEUS STARKEY..C.....	Harris Hill, N. Y
SOLOMON WEIMER.....C.....	Beech City
LOUIS GILBERT ALTMAN.....S.....	Westerville
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CAHRLES BONEBRAKE.....S.....	Westerville
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TRUMAN EMIL'US ROBERTSON.....S.....	Westerville
SAMUEL EDGAR STRANATHAN.....S.....	Zanesville
JOSEPHUS YOUNG.....S.....	Zanesville, Ind
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ELLA MABEL CRAYTON.....L.....	Westerville
EMMA GRUBB.....L.....	Westerville
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FLORENCE LUELLA KUMLER.....L.....	Johnsville
MARY McDANNEL.....L.....	Antwerp
MARY PALMYRA NEASE.....L.....	Minersville
LAURA ESTHER RESLER.....L.....	Westerville
SOOTIE J. RUGG.....L.....	Central College
ADDIE BURNS SMITH.....L.....	Columbus
MAGGIE STEWART.....L.....	Crestline
*CORA WESTERVELT.....L.....	Westervill

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\*Deceased.

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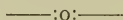
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NAME.	RESIDENCE.
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LIZZIE B. CROUT..... ..	Westerville
LUELLA THAYER .....	Columbus

# COURSES OF STUDY.



## CLASSICAL COURSE.



(The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon those who complete this course.)

### FRESHMAN CLASS.

#### FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia, (Chase and Stuart.)  
Composition, (Harkness.)

*Greek* Homer's Iliad, (Owen.) Grecian Antiquities, (Fiske.) Greek  
Testament, (Tischendorf.) Hadley's Grammar.

*Mathematics*—Higher Algebra, (Ray.)

#### SECOND TERM.

*Latin*—Livy, (Lincoln.) Composition, (Harkness.)

*Greek*—Herodotus, (Allen.) Composition, (Boise.) Greek Testament,  
(Tischendorf.)

*Science*—Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, (Cutter.)

*Mathematics*—Higher Algebra, half term, (Ray.) Geometry, (Olney.)

### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

#### FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Horace, (Lincoln.) Roman Antiquities, (Fiske.)

*Greek*—Antigone (Woolsey.) Demosthenes on the Crown, (Tyler.)  
Greek Testament.

*Science*—Zoology, (Agassiz and Gould.)

*Mathematics*—Geometry, (Olney.)



SECOND TERM.

*Latin*—Cicero de Officiis, (Thacher.)

*Greek*—Thucydides, (Holmes.) Memorabilia, (Anthon.) Composition (Arnold.) Greek Testament.

*Mathematics*—Trigonometry, (Olney.) Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry, (Coffin.)

*Science*—Botany, (Wood.)

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, half term, (Tyler.)

*Greek*—Plato's Apology and Crito, (Tyler,) half term. Greek Testament.

*Science*—Natural Philosophy, (Snell's Olmsted.) Mineralogy, (Dana.) Geology, (Dana.)

*Logic*—Day's Elements.

SECOND TERM.

*Science*—Natural Philosophy, (Snell's Olmsted.) Chemistry.

*Rhetoric*—Art of Discourse, (Day.) Calculus, optional, (Olney.)

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

*Metaphysics*—Mental Philosophy, (Haven.)

*Religion*—Butler's Analogy.

*Science*—Astronomy, (Snell's Olmsted.)

SECOND TERM.

*Ethics*—Law of Love, (Hopkins.) Evidences of Christianity. (Alexander.)

*Belles-Letters*—Elements of Criticism, (Kames.)

*Government*—Story on the Constitution.

*Throughout the Course*—Class Rhetorical Exercises weekly. Public Rhetorical Exercises thrice a term.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Eschenberg's Classical Literature; Goodwin's and Hadley's Greek Grammar; Smith's or Thirlwall's History of Greece; Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses; Long's or Mitchell's Classical Atlas; Andrew's Latin Lexicon; Liddell's or Arnold's History of Rome; Harkness's, or Allen and Greenough's, or Madvig's Latin Grammar.

# SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

—:O:—

(The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon those who complete this course.)

## FRESHMAN CLASS.

### FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Composition, (Harkness.) Cæsar, (Chase and Stuart.)

*Mathematics*—Algebra, (Ray's Higher.)

*Bible*—Old Testament History, (Smith.)

### SECOND TERM.

*Latin*—Cicero's Orations, (Chase and Stuart.) Composition, (Harkness.)

Virgil's Æneid, (Frieze.) Mythology, (Fiske.)

*Mathematics*—Algebra, concluded, (Ray.) Geometry, (Olney.)

*Science*—Physiology, (Cutter.)

*Bible*—New Testament History, (Smith.)

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

### FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—De Senectute and de Amicitia, (Chase and Stuart.) Composition,  
(Harkness.)

*Mathematics*—Geometry, continued, (Olney.)

*Science*—Physical Geography, (Cornell.) Geography of the Heavens,  
(Burritt.)

### SECOND TERM.

*Mathematics*—Trigonometry, (Olney.) Conic Sections, (Coffin.)

*Science*—Natural Theology, (Paley.) Botany, (Wood.)

*History*—General History, (Anderson.)

## JUNIOR CLASS.

### FIRST TERM.

*Mathematics*—Surveying, (Davies.) Zoology, (Agassiz and Gould.)  
*Science*—Natural Philosophy, (Snell's Olmsted.) Mineralogy, (Dana.)  
 Geology, (Dana.)  
*Logic*—Elements of Logic, (Day.)

### SECOND TERM.

*Science*—Natural Philosophy, (Snell's Olmsted.) Chemistry.  
*Rhetoric*—Art of Discourse, (Day.)

## SENIOR CLASS.

### FIRST TERM.

*Metaphysics*—Mental Philosophy, (Haven.)  
*Religion*—Butler's Analogy.  
*Science*—Astronomy, (Snell's Olmsted.)

### SECOND TERM.

*Ethics*—Law of Love, (Hopkins.) Evidences of Christianity, (Alexander.)  
*Government*—Story on the Constitution.  
*Belles-Letters*—Elements of Criticism, (Kames.)  
*Throughout the Course*—Class Rhetorical Exercises, weekly. Those in  
 advanced standing have Public Rhetorical Exercises thrice a  
 term.

NOTE.—Students in the Scientific Course may elect Greek or one of the  
 Modern Languages, instead of Latin.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Magill's French Course; Grammaire Francaise,  
 Poitevin; Demogeot's Historie; Otto's German Course; Heyse's Deutsche  
 Grammatik; Whitney's Reader; Schiller's Thirty Years' War.

## LADIES' COURSE.

—:O:—

The degree of Mistress of Arts is conferred upon those who complete this course.

## FRESHMAN CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Composition, (Harkness.) Cæsar, (Chase and Stuart.)

*Mathematics*—Algebra, (Ray's Higher.)

*Bible*—Old Testament History, (Smith.)

## SECOND TERM.

*Latin*—Cicero's Orations, (Chase and Stuart.) Composition, (Harkness.)

Virgil's *Æneid*, (Frieze,) Mythology, (Fiske.)

*Mathematics*—Algebra, concluded, (Ray.) Geometry, (Olney.)

*Science*—Physiology, (Cutter.)

*Bible*—New Testament History, (Smith.)

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

## FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—De Senectute and de Amicitia, (Chase and Stuart.) Composition,  
(Harkness.)

*Mathematics*—Geometry, continued, (Olney.)

*Science*—Physical Geography, (Cornell.) Geography of the Heavens,  
(Burritt.)

## SECOND TERM.

*Mathematics*—Trigonometry, (Olney.) Conic Sections, (Coffin.)

*Science*—Natural Theology, (Paley.) Botany, (Wood.)

*History*—General History, (Anderson.)

### *JUNIOR CLASS.*

#### FIRST TERM.

*Science*—Natural Philosophy, (Snell's Olmsted.) Zoology, (Agassiz and Gould.) Mineralogy, (Dana.) Geology, (Dana.)

*Logic*—Elements of Logic, (Day.)

#### SECOND TERM.

*Science*—Natural Philosophy, (Snell's Olmsted.) Chemistry.

*Rhetoric*—Art of Discourse, (Day.)

### *SENIOR CLASS.*

#### FIRST TERM.

*Metaphysics*—Mental Philosophy, (Haven.)

*Religion*—Butler's Analogy.

*Science*—Astronomy, (Snell's Olmsted.)

#### SECOND TERM.

*Ethics*—Law of Love, (Hopkins.) Evidences of Christianity, (Alexander.)

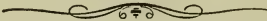
*Government*—Story on the Constitution.

*Belles-Letters*—Elements of Criticism, (Kames.)

*Throughout the Course*—Class Rhetorical Exercises, weekly. Those in advanced standing have Public Rhetorical Exercises thrice a term.

ENGLISH COURSE.—Students completing either the Scientific or the Ladies' Course, omitting Latin, receive the English Course certificate.

## *Admission to College,*



Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined in the books and studies prescribed in the Preparatory Department, or, in case of their having prepared in other institutions, in real equivalents.

Candidates for admission to any class higher than the Freshman will be examined in the previous studies of the class which they propose to enter, or in their equivalents.

Students coming from other institutions are admitted to the same standing here as in the institution from which they come, if satisfactory evidence of such standing be given.

Testimonials of good moral character are expected; and students coming from another school will be required to present a certificate of honorable dismission therefrom.

Upon compliance with the foregoing conditions, applicants will be admitted at any time during the academical year.

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FRANK PAYNE.....	Cedar Springs, Mich
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JOHN FRANCIS SMITH.....	Deavertown
SOLON EDWARD SPANGLER.....	Westerville
CHARLES SPENCER.....	Somerset

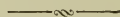
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MARY GARDNER.....	Westerville
JOHN HELPMAN.....	Canal Winchester
WILLIAM MONROE JOHNSON.....	Jackson C. H
LOUIS ALBERT KUMLER.....	Millville

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LYDIA RESLER.....	Westerville
SAMUEL SHAFER SPENCER.....	Westerville
JOSEPH JASON SPENCER.....	Westerville
FRANCIS URIAH SPRING.....	Deavertown
JOHN FRANKLIN STEVENS.....	Lake Park, Minn



## SCIENTIFIC PREPARATORY.



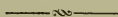
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SHERMAN LARCUM BENDER .....	Westerville
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WILLIAM LAWRENCE TOBEY.....	Johnsville
THOMAS WALLACE VAN SCIEVER.....	Columbus
ALBERT ROBY WALCUTT.....	Columbus
AUGUSTUS ALBERT WEAVER.....	Dayton



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JENNIE KATE ALTMAN.....	Westerville
ELLA MAY BREWER.....	Westerville
BERTHA BRYANT.....	Westerville
Mrs. SALLIE CLEMENTS.....	Westerville
EMANCIPATION P. COGGESHALL.....	Columbus
LOU ETTA FLICKINGER.....	Seven-Mile
JOSIE HAGAR.....	Westerville
ANGIE HAHN.....	Whitewater, Ind
AMERICA HENDERSON.....	Westerville
CLARA MAUD McFARLAND.....	Lancaster
FLORA BELLE MERRISS.....	Hilliard

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IDA BLANCHE PORTER.....	Westerville
HATTIE REDDING.....	Westerville
DELAH SCHAFF.....	Westerville
MARY SHANLEY.....	De Graff
JESSIE FREMONT THAYER.....	Westerville
FLORA TULLER.....	Dublin
JENNIE ELNORA WILLIAMSON.....	Lancaster
ANNA M. YANTIS.....	Westerville



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EDMEE F. BERNARD.....	New Rochester
BELLE BLISS.....	Sparta
MAGGIE M. CUNNINGHAM.....	Salesville
ELLA A. CURTIS.....	Antwerp
NETTIE LENORA FREEMAN.....	Westerville
LILLIE MAY HOLP.....	Westerville
MARY L. L. HUDDLE.....	Webster
JENNIE R. HUDDLE.....	Webster
LIZZIE DORETH KING.....	Westerville
MARIETTA MARKLEY.....	Sweet Wine
HARRIET L. NEASE.....	Minersville
CLARA OVIETT.....	Akron
ALICE POULSON.....	Columbus
CALLIE SMITH.....	Westerville
NELLIE CARRIE SPRAGUE.....	Westerville
CLARA LUCY WALCUTT.....	Columbus
ANNICE WATERS.....	Westerville
ALICE WOX.....	Westerville

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
JACOB GRAFTON BERNARD.....	New Rochester
WILLIAM MILTON BORROR.....	Shadeville
JESSE LEVI BRIGHT.....	Columbus
JOHN BAUGHMAN DENUNE.....	Columbus
ABRAHAM BEERY DURR.....	Groveport
HOMER JOHN FOSTER.....	Westerville
FRANK GARDNER.....	Westerville
EMANUEL GRAY.....	Lewisburg
NORRIS CLOUD HARLAN.....	Zanesville
WILLIAM LACY HOEL.....	Montezuma
DAVID WILBUR HOTCHKISS.....	Limaville
SAMUEL BERTHUEL HYLER.....	Montezuma
BYRON THOMAS JENKINS.....	Sparta
CHARLES ALBERT JIVIDEN.....	Chester
JOHN KILBOURNE.....	Jaysville
WILLIAM OTTERBEIN KNOX.....	Westerville
JAMES HILDRETH McCANHON.....	Westerville
JERRY LYMAN McKINLEY.....	Harrisburg
DAVID HARVEY MILLER.....	Westerville
MARION NEAR .....	Shadeville
WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE.....	Westerville
CHARLES KEELER PIERSON.....	Westerville
WILLIAM OTTERBEIN REDDING.....	Westerville
HOWARD FRENCH ROBERTSON.....	Sonora
ROBERT THOMAS SAMUEL.....	Westerville
PETER FRANKLIN SHILLING.....	Otisco, Ind
OLIVER RICHARD SIFRIT.....	Harrisburg
CHARLES HERBERT SMITH.....	Westerville
GEORGE SUMAN.....	Rose Hill
BENJAMIN ROADS THOMASSON.....	Larue
ALBERT TAYLOR TITUS.....	Cadwallader
WILBUR C. WARD.....	Bradford, Pa
EDWARD WEAVER.....	Dayton
FRANK WARREN WELLS.....	Westerville
FRANCIS ANDREW WILLIAMS.....	Westerville
WILLIAM IRVIN WILSON.....	Utica
EVERETT WOODWARD. ....	Westerville

## *Preparatory Courses of Study.*

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### CLASSICAL.

—:0:—

#### **JUNIOR.**

##### FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Grammar, Reader, and Composition, (Harkness.)

*Mathematics*—Algebra, Part First, (Ray.)

*English*—Analysis, (Greene.)

##### SECOND TERM.

*Latin*—Grammar, Reader, and Composition, (Harkness.)

*Greek*—Grammar, (Goodwin.) Lessons, (Leighton.)

*History*—General History, (Anderson)

#### **SENIOR.**

##### FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Composition, (Harkness.) Caesar, (Chase and Stuart.)

*Greek*—Xenophon's Anabasis, (Goodwin.) Greek Composition.

*Geography*—Physical Geography, (Cornell.) Geography of the Heavens,  
(Burritt.)

*Bible*—Old Testament History, (Smith.)

##### SECOND TERM.

*Latin*—Cicero's Orations, (Chase and Stuart.) Composition, (Harkness.)  
Virgil, (Frieze.) Classical Geography, (Fiske.)

*Greek*—Xenophon's Anabasis and Hellenica, (Goodwin.) Mythology,  
(Fiske.) Greek Composition, (Arnold.)

*Mathematics*—Higher Arithmetic, (Ray.)

*Bible*—New Testament History, (Smith.)

## SCIENTIFIC PREPARATORY.



### FIRST TERM.

*Latin*—Grammar, Reader, and Composition, (Harkness.)

*Mathematics*—Arithmetic, (White's Complete.)

*English*—Analysis, (Greene.) Elocution and Essay-writing.

### SECOND TERM.

*Latin*—Grammar, Reader, and Composition, (Harkness.)

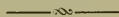
*Mathematics*—Algebra, (Ray's First Part.) Arithmetic, (Ray's Higher.)

*Geography*—Lectures.

Elocution and Essay-writing.



## LADIES' PREPARATORY.



The studies of the Ladies' Preparatory Course are the same as those of the Scientific Course.



## ENGLISH PREPARATORY.



### FIRST TERM.

English Grammar, (Greene's.) English Analysis, (Greene.) Arithmetic, (White's Complete.) Algebra, Part First, (Ray.) Geography. Elocution and Essay-writing.

### SECOND TERM.

English Grammar, (Greene.) Analysis, (Greene.) Higher Arithmetic, (Ray.) Algebra, Part First, (Ray.) Geography. Elocution and Essay-writing.

## SUMMARY.

Resident Graduate.....	I	
Seniors.....	15	
Juniors.....	10	
Sophomores.....	13	
Freshmen.....	29	68
English Course .....	3	
Classical Preparatory.....	22	
Scientific Preparatory.....	33	
Ladies' Preparatory.....	21	
English Preparatory.....	56	
	<hr/>	135
Total.....		203

## CALENDAR FOR 1876-77.

### 1876.

Annual examinations begin.....	Saturday, May 27
Baccalaureate sermon.....	Sunday, May 28
Society anniversaries.....	Monday, May 29
Annual meeting of Board of Trustees.....	Tuesday, May 30
Address before literary societies.....	Tuesday, May 30
Alumna! meeting.....	Wednesday, May 31
Commencement.....	Thursday, June 1
Annual meeting of Alumni.....	Thursday, June 3

### VACATION TEN WEEKS.

First term begins.....	Wednesday, August 9
First term ends.....	Tuesday, December 19

### VACATION THREE WEEKS.

### 1877.

Second term begins.....	Wednesday, January 10
Second term ends.....	Wednesday, May 30
Commencement.....	Thursday, May 31

## REMARKS.

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### ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the university should not be under fifteen years of age. None under that age will be admitted, except by a special arrangement with the faculty.

Satisfactory testimonials of good moral character must be given when required; and a student coming from another college will be required to present a certificate of honorable dismissal.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Ladies from abroad will room in Saum Hall, which is under the immediate supervision of the principal of the Ladies' Department; except in special cases of those who have friends residing in town, or those who desire the privilege of defraying part of their expenses by domestic labor.

Ladies desiring admission to the Ladies' Hall should have previous correspondence with the principal of the department, stating their age, acquirements, and length of time they propose to remain.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Prayers, with reading of the Scriptures, are held in the chapel at 7:45 A. M., each day of the week, except Sabbath. All students are required to attend.

Religious services are held in the chapel on Sabbath morning, which all students are required to attend, except those who, on account of church membership, or wish of parent or guardian, prefer to attend church elsewhere.

Students' prayer-meetings, which all are invited to attend, are held every Tuesday evening, in the university halls.

### EXAMINATIONS.

Public examinations of all the classes are held at the close of each term in the studies of the term.

These examinations are considered important, and the examiners will consider them criteria of the students' attainments.



Students who, for any reason, are absent from an examination, will be required to pass a full and satisfactory examination before they re-enter the class.

### SPECIAL STUDIES.

Instruction is given, at the expense of the student, in the modern languages, instrumental and vocal music, drawing, and oil painting.

### GOVERNMENT.

Daily and weekly accounts of the attainments and delinquencies of each student are kept, furnishing a complete record of his habits, in respect to scholarship, obedience to rules, and general punctuality.

This record is publicly read at the close of each term, and is preserved in the archives of the institution. A copy is transmitted to the parent or guardian when requested.

### LIBRARY.

A number of valuable books have been procured to replace the library destroyed by fire. Additions are being made.

### APPARATUS.

A liberal appropriation was made by the Board of Trustees at their last annual meeting for the purchase of apparatus, and other means of illustration, for the department of natural sciences.

From this appropriation additions have recently been made to our physical apparatus of some of the best modern instruments for illustrating laws of sound, electricity, light, etc. The laboratory has also been supplied with working-tools. Other instruments have been ordered, so that the department in the future will have command of full means of illustrating class and other lectures in natural philosophy.

The course of study in chemistry will be illustrated by experimental lectures with the best of apparatus.

Additions will soon be made to our cabinet of specimens of foreign minerals, rocks, and fossils. These, together with those already in possession, will illustrate quite fully the studies of mineralogy and geology.

The friends of the university are earnestly requested to aid in accumulating a cabinet of rocks and fossils by contributing such interesting specimens as may be found near their homes. Those desiring advice concerning such contributions may communicate with the professor of natural science.



## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are connected with the university four literary societies—the Philomathean and Philophronean, belonging to the gentlemen; Philathea and Cleiorhetean, belonging to the ladies. These societies occupy commodious halls in the new university building.

## MISCELLANY.

Students will be under the direction of the faculty in engaging rooms and boarding.

Some young men rent rooms, and board in clubs, at a moderate cost, and a few defray all expenses by manual labor.

Students, before joining their classes, must be provided with certificates from the treasurer, showing that they have settled their term bills.

The proper text-books are furnished in Westerville.

## FREE TUITION.

Children of superannuated and itinerant ministers of the United Brethren Church are received free of charge as to tuition.

## SITUATION.

Westerville, the seat of Otterbein University, is situated on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad, twelve miles from Columbus. There is also connection with Westerville Station, three miles west of the university, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.

## EXPENSES.

Tuition in all classes, per term (half year),	-	-	-	-	\$5 00
Incidental fee, per term,	-	-	-	-	7 00
Room-rent, per week,	-	-	-	-	50 cents to \$1 00
Boarding and fuel, per week,	-	-	-	-	\$2 50 to \$4 00
Instrumental music, per term of 24 lessons,	-	-	-	-	12 00
Modern languages, per term,	-	-	-	-	10.00

ALUMNAL ASSOCIATION  
OF  
OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY.

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OFFICERS.

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*PRESIDENT.*

HENRY GARST, A. M.....Class of 1861.....Westerville

*VICE-PRESIDENTS.*

ROSE S. KUMLER, M. A.....Class of 1870.....Winchester

JAMES A. CLARK, A. M.....Class of 1859.....Paddy's Run

*SECRETARY.*

LILLIE A. RESLER, M. A.....Class of 1872.....Annville, Pa

*TREASURER.*

LIZZIE K. MILLER, M. A.....Class of 1858.....Westerville

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APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMENCEMENT, 1876.

*Orator.*—G. A. Funkhouser, A. M.....Class of 1868.....Dayton

*Poet.*—D. Surface, A. M.....Class of 1862...Richmond, Ind

*Historian.*—Clara Landon, M. A.....Class of 1859.....Westerville

A BRIEF HISTORY  
— OF —  
"The Otterbein University of Ohio,"  
LOCATED AT  
WESTERVILLE, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,  
PREPARED FOR  
The Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, Pa.  
1876.

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This Institution has been and is now known as "The Otterbein University of Ohio." It is so called from PHILIP WILLIAM OTTERBEIN, the founder of the church under whose auspices the University was first established, and by which it is now controlled.

CHARTER.

It was chartered in 1849 by the Legislature of Ohio with University privileges. The names of the first Trustees were LEWIS DAVIS, JONATHAN DRESBACK and WILLIAM HANBY, of the Scioto Annual Conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and JACOB BARGER, PETER FLACK and P. HURLBUT, of the Sandusky Conference of the same church. These and their successors are created a body politic with full powers to sue and be sued: to acquire, hold and convey property: to have and to use a seal: to confer on all those whom they may deem worthy all such honors and degrees as are usually conferred by colleges; and to make and alter from time to time all such by-laws as shall be deemed necessary for the government of said institution. The charter differs so little from other similar papers that it need not be inserted here.

## LOCATION.

The location is fixed in the charter at Westerville, Ohio. This is a town of about 1200 population. It is twelve miles from Columbus, the Capitol of the State, and on the direct line of CLEVELAND, MT. VERNON & COLUMBUS RAILROAD. It is three miles east of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. It is the largest town in the county except the Capitol. It is centrally located; near enough to a city to have most of its advantages and sufficiently distant to be preserved from its evils. An academy was in operation here called the "Blendon Young Men's Seminary" which was offered for sale at a very low price and this became one among other inducements to the church of "The United Brethren in Christ" to establish a college at this point.

The college campus comprises about eight acres. The Ladies Boarding Hall with its play-ground occupies about one acre. The lands that were in use by the manual labor department have all been disposed of since that plan was abandoned.

## BUILDINGS.

When the site was first purchased there were two buildings already erected. One was a frame building two stories in height and 26 x 44 feet. This was used for cabinet, chapel, recitation rooms, etc. The other was an unfinished brick building and 28 x 66 feet, three stories in height and used as a boarding hall for young ladies. These afforded sufficient accommodation in the beginning. Soon there was need of a building for young men and in 1854 a hall was built by a friend of the institution Mr. JACOB SAUM, of the Miami Valley, and from him it was named SAUM HALL. It was three stories in height and designed as a dormitory for young men. It was of rectangular form with no pretensions to architectural beauty. As the University grew and prospered it was soon found necessary to erect another building which could afford us a larger chapel and more commodious

recitation rooms. In 1854 arrangements were made for the erection of a new building and the work was commenced the following spring. The building was never entirely completed. The chapel was occupied and a number of recitation rooms, and rooms for the Literary Societies were put in order. The Trustees were hindered in their plans and for want of means, finished rooms only as they were needed. This building was burned in 1870. A religious meeting was in progress in the chapel on the evening of January 26 of that year (1870). The congregation had been dismissed and the building was closed up by the janitor who resided in it. About one o'clock a. m. the alarm of fire was given. The citizens awakened from their slumber, rushed out to witness the most extensive conflagration that had ever occurred in the community. The main college building was in flames and the fire was making such rapid progress that all hope of staying its ravages was abandoned. In a few hours the stately edifice was reduced to a shapeless ruin. With the exception of some chemical and philosophical apparatus and a few articles of minor importance, the loss was *total*, including the building with all its furniture; the college library of over 3000 volumes, including a copy of the *Sinaitic Manuscript* presented by the *Emperor of Russia*; and the finely furnished Halls and the select libraries of the Literary Societies. The loss was estimated at \$50,000 fortunately relieved by an insurance of \$20,000.

Measures were at once set on foot to replace the heavy loss to the institution. The Board of Trustees were summoned to meet in extra session February 15, 1870. Meanwhile public meetings were held in Westerville and this community and Columbus were canvassed for subscriptions to rebuild.

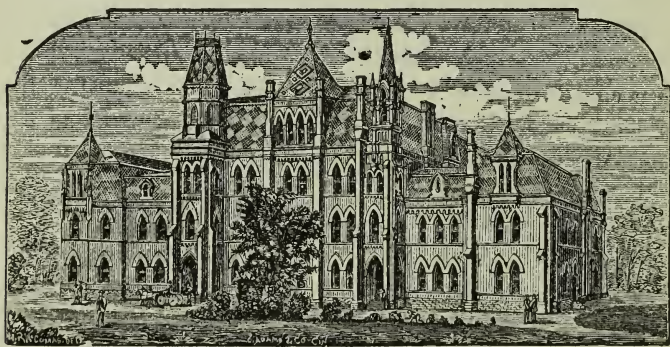
When the Trustees met in February, a proposition was presented to reopen the question of location and offer the University to the community in Ohio proposing the greatest inducements in money and friends at the regular meeting in May, 1870. When the propositions were can-



vassed the one from the citizens of Westerville seemed the most favorable, although others were valuable, and it was agreed to relocate at this place.

Plans for a college building were invited from several architects and the one drawn by R. T. Brooks, of Columbus, Ohio, was adopted. The building was advertised for proposals and the contract finally let to A. R. Cornell, of Newark, Ohio, for \$27,345 and the material of the old building. The new building was to be completed by the 1st of August, 1871.

This building is an imposing structure; the extreme length of which is 170 feet and extreme depth 109 feet. It is four stories in height, including the basement. It contains a large chapel room, spacious society halls, library and reading room, laboratory and numerous large and convenient recitation and other rooms amply sufficient for all existing wants. Below will be found cut of present building.



A newspaper editor who was present when the dedicatory exercises were expected to occur thus writes:

"The architectural design of the new building is happily conceived and makes a pleasing impression from whatever point of the compass you approach it. The height of the central portion is four stories including that under the mansard roof, and that of the wings three stories. One of

the most marked interior improvements of this building over that of the old is in the college chapel. Instead of the former immensely overgrown and unnecessary parallelogram in which it was difficult for any but an experienced elocutionist to make himself heard by more than one-half the audience, we have now an auditorium built after the style of the modern theatre with special reference to bringing the largest number of auditors within easy hearing distance of the rostrum. A spacious gallery extending around between the opposite points of the arc adds greatly to the seating capacity of the room; the seats in the gallery being in almost all respects fully as desirable as those on the floor. The seating capacity of the hall is sufficient for from 700 to 800 persons. The room is everywhere adapted to all purposes whether for chapel uses, public worship or commencement exercises. The Gothic style of architecture is mainly followed in the design of the building. A large free-stone slab in the central part of the front bears the inscription

"OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY  
FOUNDED APRIL 26, 1847."

Arrangements had been made for the formal dedication of the new building on August 10, 1871. The commencement exercises which should have occurred sooner were postponed until this time. In the afternoon of this day "BISHOP GLOSSBRENNER delivered a thoroughly able and prepared address, the leading thought of which was the importance of taking the Bible and its teachings as the solid basis of all true intellectual culture. This hour had been set apart as the one at which the dedication of the new chapel should take place. But as all earthly joys are beset with imperfections so the present occasion was to bring to many persons a disappointment. There had been rather a prodigious miscalculation as to the ability of the builders to finish the new edifice or even any part of it. Everywhere, on roof, ceiling, floors, casing windows and doors, the laborers were busy plying their tools or waiting for the multitudes to be cleared away

to make them room to work. It was deemed inappropriate to dedicate formally an edifice in so unfinished a state and that service was postponed to a future period." Some simple dedicatory exercises occurred the following commencement.

#### ORIGIN AND CHANGES.

A reference has already been made to the origin of the University. It may be valuable to give it in the language of the founders themselves.

"The need of education for the benefit of the church of the United Brethren in Christ being deeply felt by many of its ardent supporters and the want of a permanent location in Ohio, where the church and its friends could concentrate their united efforts in establishing a school of learning, to give to the lovers of education an opportunity of securing it, within the influence of the same, when in the course of Providence in the year 1846, the Methodist Episcopal church by their Trustees proffered to transfer by an act of their conference the property which constituted what was called the "Blendon Young Men's Seminary," and to carry into effect the measures which rendered it necessary to dispose of said institution, the citizens of Westerville and vicinity at a meeting called for that purpose, agreed and proposed by a large majority to offer said institution to the church of the United Brethren in Christ, with a view to having the institution kept in successful operation for the benefit of those who had liberally contributed to its erection (under the control of the M. E. Church,) which meeting also appointed a committee of two to wait on the Scioto Conference of the Brethren Church then about to meet. By this committee were presented the preamble and resolutions of said meeting, embracing the situation of the institution and the wish of its supporters. All of which was received by the Scioto Conference in the session at Bethlehem Church in Pickaway county in the month of October, 1846. At this conference a committee of investigation was ordered



which reported in favor of a purchase, and Trustees were accordingly appointed. The first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees occurred April 26, 1847.

Says Prof. Garst, "If the inquiry be raised why the church was for more than half a century without a college, these among other reasons will be found; the conviction cherished by many of the fathers that it is no part of the work of the Church of Christ to furnish instruction so largely secular as that of a college generally is; the numerical weakness and scattered condition of the membership of the church during its early history; the missionary character of the work of the church which so engrossed the leading men in evangelistic labors that they had little time to build colleges; and finally the fear on the part of some, that such an institution might be perverted to the injury of the Church of Christ. As the church however grew and became more firmly established, the demand for a college became more imperative."

Says Bishop Glossbrenner, (in his dedicatory address,) "not a few United Brethren in the days of other years were deterred from sending their sons to college, from perhaps a well-grounded apprehension that their religious principles might be endangered. Conscientious United Brethren themselves they wished their children to be partakers of the same precious faith; and this many of them esteemed of greater importance than any mere intellectual attainments. And there were never wanting examples of religious defection and ensuing profligacy well calculated to awaken their fears. Comparatively few of the sons of United Brethren parents who were educated twenty years ago, are now members of the church. Even those who were regular communicants when they left their homes for the theatre of literary training were in a large majority of instances carried away by the force of surrounding influences and either fell into the ranks of other denominations, or else made shipwreck of their faith and were thus lost to the church."

The history of this institution like that of most of those founded in the earlier settlement of our country, affords an other example of success accomplished under the most adverse circumstances. The men who founded the University were men of strong faith. The vast majority of the church were not in sympathy with such a movement; worse than this many were actively hostile to it. They had no money therefore to give to its support. Not only the young people, but the *fathers* of the church had to be educated to appreciate its wants. Says Glossbrenner (1871).

"The spirit of education to whatever extent it now exists among us has been mostly created by our literary institutions, and the discussions that led to their establishment. When I first became a minister in the church I did not know half a dozen United Brethren graduates. There were several large conferences which did not contain a single minister or layman, who enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education."

The records of the Trustees in the early days of the University show that the managers of the institution were not free from perplexity. Time and again they met when debts were pressing them without knowing which way to turn. They adjourned to meet again with the assurance that succor would come, but in what direction or from what source they could not tell. They have a conviction that they are about a divine work, hence they can not let go. In the records of the Executive Committee for 1860, I find the following.

"We recommend further that in order to success we must give ourselves to earnest and fervent prayer. If God does not undertake for us, our best efforts will fail. We have reason to believe that in other days God did give Otterbein University favor with the people and will do so again if we freely turn our hearts and thoughts to Him."

#### CO-EDUCATION.

The men who founded this University had no previous experience in the management of institutions of learning.

In admitting ladies into the college on the same terms with gentlemen; in permitting them to recite in the same classes, take the same courses of study and receive the same degrees they builded better than they knew. Having boys and girls in their own families they felt as much interest in the success of one as the other. Not being able to build and man separate intitutions, they wisely concluded to put both sexes into the same school. After twenty-nine years of successful experience in the co-education of the sexes, we believe that better results are secured in mental and moral culture, better discipline obtained and a more harmonious developement of character produced than in the old way. We are willing to be judged by our fruits. Observation will show that our lady graduates are just as lady-like and scholarly as those graduating at female institutions of like pretensions. While our gentlemen are just as refined and have proved themselves to be as efficient workers in the battle of life as those that have been trained in male colleges. What was adopted of necessity then is a matter of choice with us now. On this point the Faculty and Trustees are a unit.

#### COLORED STUDENTS.

The ever-present negro who for years has been the bone of contention, was at one time likely to make us some trouble, but the danger was passed. An Anti-slavery church, admitting no slaveholders to her communion, could not in good faith to the world and in keeping with her published creed do anything else than admit colored students to her colleges provided, they presented themselves for admittance. In 1859 some were present; offence was thereby given to some young men of finer birth and richer blood, who protested. The Ex. Committee after a vigorous discussion of the question finally voted upon the following resolution, which was lost by a vote of 4 to 2.

*“Resolved,* That it is inexpedient and unwise to admit students of color until the Board of Trustees representing

the conferences now co-operating in the building up of this institution, shall have been permitted to pass upon this whole question."

At the following meeting of the Board a letter was written by one of these disaffected parties protesting to the Board, but his wants were not redressed. Colored students were admitted. Not many came however as Wilberforce University, at Xenia Ohio, was opened about this time and they were turned thitherward.

#### MANUAL LABOR.

The early fathers had an impression that college training had a tendency to make men indolent; just as some of the old educators thought students did not need much sleep nor very good food, hence a reason why young ladies in our seminaries should be put on half rations. To avoid this danger as well as to lessen the expense of instruction, they believed that a *manual labor department* should be connected with the University. Provison for this was made in the charter and arrangements were entered into to put it on foot. Could the Trustees have foreseen the distrust, the vexation, the bickerings and final loss which would grow out of this, they would have been slow to adopt such a measure. Perhaps a good idea can be had of the history of this failure from a report made to the Trustees in 1859 from a committee of their own number. This report was most probably written by the editor of the "Telescope," the church paper, and an enthusiastic advocate of a compulsory labor system and therefore some allowance must be made for the intensity of his statement.

"The Committee on Manual Labor find it impossible to make a satisfactory report without instruction from the Board on one point viz; does the Board want to adopt and enforce a manual labor system.

It is not proper, nay it is not honest in the present condition of things to publish this school as a manual labor school. True, it was chartered with special reference to this

interest and the record of its entire history is in favor of it. The act of incorporation says that the Trustees may purchase land, mechanical implements etc., wherewith to connect the manual labor system.

August 29th, 1849, ten years ago the Trustees "*Resolved*, That the manual labor system be and is hereby attached to this institution and shall be put into operation as soon as possible.

June 30th, 1854. "*Resolved*, That in view of all the circumstances we think best to adopt immediately an efficient system of manual labor that shall require the same to be performed daily by all in attendance upon the institution."

June 19th, 1855. "*Resolved*, That *one-third* of the whole amount to be raised on the \$40,000 plan be put into the hands of the manual labor agent for the perfecting of the manual labor system."

In 1856 it was ordered by the Board that the time of students be strictly systematized and the hours of labor be faithfully observed by all who are able to labor.

June 1857, in consideration of an earnest demand of many friends, especially in the Miami Valley, pending the sale of scholarships notes, the Ex-Committee resolved, "that in their opinion one professorship of the endowment fund be directed to the interest of the manual labor department." The Board at its next meeting confirmed this act of the committee.

With this record running through ten years, no one unacquainted with the facts could expect to find things as they are. But it is a fact that nothing like a manual labor system is enforced. The resolutions of the Board have not been respected. It is therefore important that the Board at this meeting adopt efficient measures in relation to this interest and in the opinion of this Committee, the Board should pass the following resolutions.

*Resolved*, That the resolution of 1855 devoting one-third of the money raised on the \$40,000 plan be, enforced.

*Resolved*, That \$10,000 of the endowment fund, agreeably to the pledge of 1857, be devoted exclusively to the manual labor interest.



*Resolved*, That the Committee be instructed to bring in a report favoring a system of labor which will include all the students and teachers in the institution.

Or in case these are not agreeable the following: "*Resolved*, That in view of the financial embarrassments of the school and the difficulties attending any system of labor, we deem it best to disconnect the manual labor system entirely from this institution."

This report was vigorously discussed and with some manifestation of feeling. Various other papers were read, different plans suggested, but finally the whole question was indefinitely postponed. The matter was discussed at the meeting, of the Board for two or three years after, but this was accepted as the final disposition of the question, and the manual labor department has slept in peace ever since.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

This scheme led to another trouble which almost crushed the University. Arrangements had been made for securing an endowment fund by the sale of scholarships. These were sold with the understanding that the parties buying should give their note for the amount to be receipted for by the University. As soon as \$75,000 worth should be sold, the scholarships would be furnished and the notes collected. When the time came for collections many claimed they had been unfairly dealt with as they had bought with the expressed understanding that the manual labor department was to be continued; and as it was now to be abandoned they refused to pay. Others were allowed to retain their money, provided they paid the annual interest upon it. From these and other causes, considerable disaffection was produced and in the end the whole scheme had to be abandoned. Some who had already paid, donated their money. Others received back their notes, and thus after a great deal of trouble and expense in selling these scholarships, the scheme proved a failure and the University suffered. Some few of them are still in force, and the University in good faith is giving instruction on them.

In the year 1866 it was felt that another effort must be made to endow or no permanency could be secured. It was agreed to ask voluntary contributions from the people. Agents were put to work for this purpose and in view of the fact that all these years we have been carrying a debt for building and other purposes they have done well. We now have pledged to us in notes and bequests \$80,000; of this amount \$50,000 is funded and bearing interest at ten per cent. Our agents are still at work, and besides securing funds wherewith to manage our debt they are adding to the endowment fund at the rate of \$5,000 per year. They are also collecting notes already due and funding the same as rapidly as possible. In a few years we hope to have a respectable endowment.

REV. LEWIS DAVIS, D. D.

If one person more than another can claim the honor of being the founder of the University that honor belongs to REV. LEWIS DAVIS, D. D. No one has labored more faithfully in its interests, for a longer time, nor accomplished better results than he. After the first six months he became President of the University and for eighteen years amid troubles, cares and perplexities, financial and otherwise, he was its honored head. He was one among the few who saw the need of such an institution. He was one of the committee that purchased the property and was one of the first Trustees. During his whole connection with it he was its financial head. However gloomy the prospect, however dark its future, he never despaired. Believing it to be a divine work he had faith in its success. When the financial condition of the college seemed to make it necessary he could lay aside the looks he loved so well and canvass the church for funds to pay debts. A good student of human nature, and with an indomitable determination which would take no refusal he always succeeded in securing money. A large portion of our present endowment was

secured by him in traveling from one field of labor to another. When the complete history of this University is written the record of his services will make one of its important chapters. In 1871 at the time of the dedication of the new building, in view of the uncertain condition of his health, and his years admonishing him that he should seek more moderate labor, he resigned the Presidency to accept a position in "Union Biblical Seminary" (then about to be opened at Dayton, Ohio,) as Senior Professor, in which capacity he has been employed ever since. The Trustees of the University at this meeting, after accepting his resignation passed the following merited compliment :

*Resolved*, That in accepting the resignation of Rev. Lewis Davis, D. D., as President of Otterbein University, we do so with full recognition of the invaluable services rendered by him to the institution during the eighteen years through which he has been its honored head and with grateful remembrance of his unflagging devotion and perseverance, and of his hope against hope through all its vicissitudes in this extended period; and that while we sincerely regret his separation from the University just at a time when it is entering upon a new era of prosperity and usefulness, the best wishes and most devout prayers of this Board shall attend him to the new sphere of christian labor upon which he is about to enter."

#### LIST OF PRESIDENTS.

	Entered.	Retired.
William R. Griffith, Principal .....	1847	1849
Rev. William Davis, President .....	1849	1850
Rev. Lewis Davis, " .....	1850	1857
Rev. Alexander Owen, " .....	1858	1860
Rev. Lewis Davis, D. D. " .....	1860	1871
Rev. Dan'l Eberly, A. M. " .....	1871	1872
Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D. " .....	1872	—

#### COURSES OF STUDY.

The University at present has *four* courses of study; Classical, Scientific, Ladies' and English; any one of which is



taken by any student who is prepared for it. The Ladies', which differs but little from the Scientific, is so called because usually taken by them.

We prepare our students for college, for the most part, but our Preparatory Department is not a separately organized department with its own teachers. The members of the Faculty teach some of the classes in this department as well as in the college proper. We do it in part from necessity and because we think those students who are with us but a short time should for a portion of that time come in contact with some member or members of the College Faculty.

We have no arrangement for post graduate studies or courses. We confer the degree of *Master of Arts* upon those of our classical graduates who have been such for three years and have spent that time in literary pursuits.

#### RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

"A history of Otterbein University would be very incomplete indeed which should take no notice of its moral and religious life. The institution was founded by men of strong convictions with an earnest purpose to glorify God and strengthen the church. It was reared in faith and consecrated by prayer. There is abundant occasion for devout thanksgiving that it has fulfilled so well the design of its founders. Nothing has been more characteristic of its history than its great awakenings. Almost every year many scores have been led to Christ. A number of times in its history scarcely a solitary student was left in the ranks of unbelievers, so pervasive and general were these revivals. Of a large proportion of the thousands of students who have frequented its halls it may be said in a spiritual sense they were born here. Not unfrequently it has occurred that parents have sent their children quite as much with the hope that they would be won to Christ as that

they would be educated. It is gratifying to know that the wish of these devout parents was in so many cases realized. One of these great revivals was in progress during the winter when the late College building was burned" (Prof. Garst).

We consider the religious influence of the college one of the most important auxiliaries to our work. The congregation of the United Brethren in this place worship in our College Chapel. The religious students who wish to, connect themselves with it. We have no separate distinct church organization for the students. We have no college chaplain. The pastor of the church is the pastor of all the students who attend. Religious services are held in the chapel every Sabbath morning which all students are *required* to attend *except* those who on account of church membership or wish of parent and guardian prefer to attend church elsewhere. Prayers with reading of Scripture, are held in the chapel at 7.45 a. m. each day of the week, except Sunday. *All* students are *required* to attend. Students prayer meetings conducted by themselves, one for ladies, and another for gentlemen are held every Tuesday evening in the University halls.

Another thing which adds much to the moral well-being of the student in connection with this University is the morality of the town. There has never been a grog-shop or beer saloon successfully established in the town since the organization of the University. Two or three efforts have been made to establish such but the citizens have arisen and by their persistent determination have nipped the thing in the beginning. When the municipal law was so modified by the Ohio Legislature of 1874 as to prohibit corporations from forbidding the establishment of beer saloons one individual made the attempt to open one. The citizens at once organized, pledging themselves to withhold all support from any person who aided, abetted or patronized

the saloon. It required some time and effort to conquer the man because backed as we had good reason to believe by the Brewers' Association of Columbus, but in the end he succumbed. The struggle gave the town quite a notoriety. The present citizens have determined that no such sink of iniquity shall be thrust upon them.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Library containing about three thousand volumes of books was entirely consumed in the destruction of the College building in 1870; as was most of our cabinet and apparatus. Since that time we have collected about one thousand volumes.

Our last catalogue shows a list of one hundred and fifty graduates, one hundred of whom are gentlemen and fifty ladies. Our present Senior class which will graduate on June 1st, contains fifteen members, thirteen of whom are gentlemen and two ladies.

There are four Literary Societies in connection with the University. Two of them are exclusively for gentlemen and two for ladies. The following statistics are as reliable as any that can be had. When the building was burned in 1870 the records of the Philalethean Society were consumed. From that time to the present there have been one hundred and seven members. We have no record back of that date.

		Founded.	Vol. in Lib.	Initiation.	Membership.	
					Present.	Total.
Male.	{ Philomathean .....	1857	250	\$5.00	52	400
	{ Philophronean .....	1857	130	5.00	35	300
Female.	{ Philalethean ... ..	1852	150	3.00	42	107
	{ Cleiorhetean .....	1871	90	3.00	30	65

The first *Honorary Degrees* were conferred in 1865. Since that time it has conferred the honorary degree of *Master of Arts* upon *eight* persons; the degree of *Doctor of Divinity* upon *four* persons; and *Doctor of Laws* upon *two* persons, making in all fourteen honorary degrees conferred since the origin of the University.

I can find no record of students enrolled from 1847 the opening of the University until 1851 inclusive. In 1852, there were present 123 persons. Catalogues of 1853 and 1854 if ever issued have all been lost. I can find no record of these years save the one above given. The sum of total names in catalogues from 1855 to 1875 inclusive is 4129. The home residence of these students was as follows: From Pennsylvania 241; from Ohio 3480; from Indiana 123; from Illinois 65; from New York 25; from Michigan 3; from Virginia 88; from Maryland 28; from Missouri 6; from Iowa 9; from Louisiana 4; from New Hampshire 92; from New Jersey 9; from Kentucky 3; from Kansas 4; from Canada 21; from Prussia 1; from Washington City 1.

The largest donation received from any one has been promised by Mr. and Mrs. C. Merchant, now of this place. They have arranged to pay \$5000 for the privilege of naming a professorship and \$7000 as a fund to aid indigent students. The citizens of Westerville paid \$7000 to enable them to name the President's department of Mental and Moral Science. Judge Dresback, of Southern Ohio, who died but a few days since, gave \$5000 to name the Mathematical professorship, and the Flickinger family of the Miami Valley \$5000 to name the Latin professorship. Three other parties have each promised \$5000 toward the general indebtedness of the institution. Our contributors have paid in amounts from \$25 to \$1000. These are obtained with about as much ease as the same number of cents were at the beginning of our work.

In this 29th year of its existence it is too soon to stop to count results. We have but a little more than passed our majority and ought to be strong of purpose and valiant of heart to do much more toward pulling down the strongholds of sin and ignorance and building up the cause of the Master. Through struggle and trial, through darkness and storm we have been led by a way that we knew not of.

Throughout the length and breadth of the church, our influence has been felt for good. We have helped to furnish teachers for nearly all its other Schools and Colleges. Our sons have entered its ministry and have put into it a new life and power. We have furnished editors for its Journals and teachers for its first Theological school. We have just reasons "to thank God and take courage." "Hitherto the *Lord* hath helped us." As we push out upon this second century, "with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," we will strive to continue the work already commenced. With brazen-faced demagogues ruling in high places; with vice and crime running rampant in our streets; bribery and corruption holding high carnival in our Legislative halls; "rings" vying with each other as to which one shall most successfully bleed the public treasury; with infidels and scheming politicians in league to banish all moral and religious training from our public schools, there is more need than ever of that culture which a christian college is designed to give. To help promote that virtue and intelligence which are the foundation of a nations, strength, shall be our constant aim. With a perfect trust that He who has led us hitherto will lead us still; that He will teach us the right way and incline our feet to walk therein, we hopefully enter upon the *second century* of our national existence.

H. A. THOMPSON,  
*President.*









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